MONTPELIER, DECEMBER 10, 1342. THE LIBERTY TICKET. NOMINATED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1841. For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY. OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS.

OF OHIO.



THE CEDAR OF LEBANON.

The Cedar is the emblem of Constancy, of Protection, of Renown, of Immortality. JAMES & BIRNEY.

When the Hickory of Toenessee, the Elm of New York the Buckeye of Ohio, and the Persimmon of Virginia shall have perished in oblivion, our serviceable, fragrant, and everenduring CEDAR shall stretch its sheltering arms over the nation, and tower aloft, as a memorial of virtuous deeds, and a witness to the latest ares that God loves the good, and them that honor him he will honor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. For Governor, DANIEL HOIT,

OF SANDWICH. INDIANA.

For Governor, ELIZUR DEMING, OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

For Lieut. Governor, TEPHEN S. HARDING, OF RIMLEY COUNTY.

WANTED,

SIX YOUNG MEN to travel through the State and procure subscribers to the VERMONT FREEMAN .-Good terms will be offered. Now is an excellent time for the business. Let any who want to labor for the slave, call on the publishers, at Safford's Temperance ST. CLAIR & BRIGGS. Hotel, in this town. Montpelier, Dec. 8, 1842.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. It is interesting and profitable to occasionally con template the past, and look forward to the future, to see whether our cause is moving forward, or is going backward. No time can be more auspicious for this than the present, since it must be evident to every reflecting mind that we are approaching some mighty crisis. A great revolution is about to be witnessed. The Whigs at the list presidential election, by intreague, fair promises, bard cider, log cabins, and various other means, Succeeded in coming into power. Since that time their strength has been fast diminishing, and the last returns from the several States have confirmed the fact, that the days of the Wh gs are numbered and finished, and their work is nearly done. The Whigs feel this most sensibly, and they are aware that they are in a sad dilemma. If Henry Clay is non wery know full well that there are many at the

North who will never be hoodwinked sufficiently to go for him, and there is no other man the South will be willing to support; so that in either case there is no prospect of the success of the party.

On the other hand, what are the prospects of the Democratic party? They have never pretended, as a party, to be abolitionists, and they are so well trained that they will be willing to support a slaveholder, or a " northern min with southern principles," or almost any one else, except John C. Calhoun ;-this would be asking too much of some of them. The inevitable result will be that they will come into power at the next presidential election, unless the Liberty party is strong exough to defeat the election. We rejoice not in the contemplated change; for we have tried the Democratic party until we are satisfied that they will do nothing to purity the fountain from whence our evils flow. We have nothing to expect from either party, for both are alike pledged to support slavery; for neither can succeed without the help of the South, and this cannot be obtained unless the North bows to the South, as it always has done.

So that whether one party or the other comes into power, our country cannot be in a much better condition than it now is, so long as slavery is nourished and supported; and surely its political and financial prospects could not be in a much worse condition.

Our only hope, then, is in the success of the LIBERTY PARTY. One of the two leading parties, we have seen, e in have no hope of success. The other, though it may exult in its present prospects, yet it is only for a season-it is like the evenings of the dying moon. If these things are so, the Liberty party must, it will prewail. The signs of the times clearly indicate this; the la'e returns from the d fferent States prove it to a demo estration. The advencement of abolition principles in this State, affords additional proof. Look at the resolutions which were passed at the last session of the Legislature without a dissenting voice.

1. That, as the representatives of the people of the State of Vermont, we do protest against the admission into the Union of any State whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, or the annexation of Texas, or any other Territory in which slavery exists.

2. That we believe that Congress have the power, by the Constitution of the United States, to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States; and that, if Congress refuse to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, that the seat of the general government ought to be removed from that District, to a place where slavery and the slave-trade do not exist.

3. That we believe Congress has constitutions power to prohibit the slave-trade between the several States in this Union, and to make such laws as shall effectually prevent this trade, and ought to exercise this power.

4. That the Constitution of the United States ought to be amended, to as to prevent the existence and maintenance of slavery in the United States in any form or manner.

5. That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to present the foregoing resolutions to their respective houses in Congress, and to use their influence to carry out the principle

6. That the governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Is all this a rhetorical flourish, for mere party pur, poses? If not, the Liberty party has already accomplished wonders. It has waked up such an interest for liberty, and the rights of the slave, that the freemen of this State must be buse hypocrites or they can support only Liberty party candidates, or those deadly hostile to slavery in all its forms. Let every true hearted friend of liberty and the slave take courage, for the signs of the times were never more ominous of good than at present. Every thing is cheering, and all that is necessary to secure success is for every Liberty parto man to be at his post, and labor incessantly to carry out the pure principles of liberty, justice and humanity. Every movement which has been made by either of the two leading parties, for some time past, has had

ultimately prevail, whatever may oppose.

## THE STATES.

From the Emancipator and Free American.

MASSACHUSETTS. The two old pro-slavery parties are in a peck of perwhig majority of four, and the Post a democratic majority of two, in the House, but each party reckon to themselves a number of known Liberty men, who were nominated and elected as such. We have accounts, of votes given on the 14th ultimo, for members which we suppose to be correct, of at least ten such, besides many compromise men, who were nominated and elected because they were supposed to be worthy of the votes of Liberty men The democratic majority in the Senate, as it now stands, is five, and unless the whigs can obtain a majority large enough to counterbalance this, the vacancies in the Senate will be filled by democrats. It is plain that our Liberty friends will Robert G. Shaw, 91; William Sturgis, 19; others, 19 hold the balance in the House, and therefore will control the choice of Governor. If they will exercise their power firmly and wisely, they have it in their power to do a great service to the cause of human freedom. - has 4,928; William B. Dodge has 839; David Pingree, Their responsibility is peculiar, and we trust will be 356; all others, 35. nobly met. We copy the following to show how the

There is some talk, we hear, that the whigs, in the event of having too small a majority in the House to fill the vacancies in the Senate, will send down to the others, 101. Senate, Davis and Sewall, as the two candidates .-This, under the Constitution, they have a perfect right to do, but we doubt both the justice and esped ency of exercising this right, and believe it will not be resorted to.-Newburyport Herald.

That is a matter which we presume lies entirely between the Representative and his conscience. When the balloting takes place, he is bound by honor and by honesty to vote for the two candidates for Governor, whom he thinks are, by their characters, qualifications, and opinions most worthy of the office. If he thinks DAVIS and SEWALL are those men, of course he will vote for them-and if these names sloud be sent to the Senate, the responsibility will lie with the majority of that body to say whether Mr Davis or Mr. Sewall shall be Governor of the Commonwealth for the ensuing year. But this is anticipating a state of things which may never take place .- Mercantile Journal .

The extra election for town Representatives, was successful in 43 towns, electing 38 whigs and 27 democrats, and was unsuccessful in 22 towns, through the ry Shaw, 209; all others, 41. obstinacy of the pro-slavery men, who persisted in "throwing away their votes on men who could not be ried the result. elected," rather than give them for men equally worthy, but who were blemished by the love of liberty.

The vote in Abington was a curious illustration of this mulish obstinacy. On the last trial, the votes stood-

Liberty, Dem. 216 Whig, Necessary to a choice. 234

Had the "Scat." men been willing to vote for the true-hearted and lil eral mind abolition st who stood as the Liberty candidate, he would have been elected .-Yet these Scals profess to be ready to vote for the best men, without respect of parties.

In Springfield, there was no choice, although the whigs increased nearly 80 votes and the democrats about 45, while we are sorry to say the L berty vote fell from 98 to 83. The Springfield Republican, and the whig papers generally, that were mighty coaxing to the Liberty men before election, are now playing Robert G. Shaw, 94; all others, 39. the second part of the old game of "Poor Puppy."-The Republican gives us a regular jawing, and tells us

"The abolitionists must be satisfied by a little reflect Theodore Lyman, 68; all others, 98 tion that the course they are now pursuing must defeat | The return from Foxborough not being signed by the the very object they have in view, viz., the conversion Town Clerk was rejected. It would not have varied of the whole people of the North to the r sentiments the result. and views. The measures which they now pursue are The Council has adjourned to Thursday, the 15th calculated to exasperate and prejudice the people inst. when the votes for Senators will be counted; the against them and their cause. This has been the ef- returns of which are not, as yet complete. The Govfect of running a third ticket. The abolition cause has ernor has assigned Monday, the 19th inst. for anciernot half the power over the judgments or feelings of ring in the Old North District, to fill the vacancy. time has been assigned for the other Districts. political action of the present form.

We assure this editor that the abolitionists are " well satisfied on reflection," and will continue to do as they have done-only better. The Republican should bear in mind that there is yet a Congressional election to The suffrage party declined to vote, professing to regard take place in No. 6. Be careful.

In Lowell, our friends stood their ground nobly, and maintained their full vote, notwithstanding the efforts gan zation of the government under it. The present of the great men, and the corporation influence, before constitution had a special clause referring the question which the democratic ticket suffered a loss of 20 votes, whether colored citizens shall vote to a separate vote. by which, and a considerable increase of their own The vote stood, ayes 3,715, noes 1,561. Carried! So, own vote, the whigs carried their ticket.

At Easton, Foxborough, and Boxborough, we are knowledged as equal. told, the democrats helped us elect our candiate. The whigs, it is said, did the same at Millbury, Hubbardston, and Webster. There are three or four other pla- 51,641 inhabitants have 25 Senators, and 47,196 have ces from which our information is less definite.

retract one of his falsehoods about the Liberty Party, triumphs in the success of its efforts to fill the minds of the people with prejudice by slandering the integrity of Liberty men. We put the following jeu d'espoit on record for future use.

HARD TIMES .- There were three vote distributors of the Liberty ticket in ward 5, and the ticket received in the same ward four cotes.

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS IN MASSACHU-SETTS

As the result of the election by the people has left us without a Governor or Lieut. Governor, and with one third of the seats vacant at the Senate Board, it will for Governor. New York has done well, considering doubtless be interesting to see the mode of proceed- all the circumstances, but not well enough. Try again. ing that is laid down by the Constitution in organizing Diedrick. the government for the ensuing year.

sentatives and such Senators as shall be declared elect. there. found to have the highest number of rotes in each Torrey's quick eye and experienced hand. W

majority of more than six in the House, to overthrow wish they may be well sustained in the enterprise. the present democratic majority in the Senate, the lat. The Liberty Party ought to have one daily paper in ter body will be filled up with democrats, while if the in each of our large cities, but we fear the way is Liberty Representatives should hold the balance in hardly prepared for it in most of them. joint ballot, they will be able to secure the election of such Senators as will vote for Sewall for Governor.

of Governor, as follows; elect two out of four who had the highest number of pointed an agent for the Press. The committee fur-

votes, the House of Representatives shall, by ballot, whole time to this work. Mr. George Lawson is ap votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but if ther announce that otherwise out of the number voted for, and make return to the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, be raised in your ranks. Then cut your town into as who shall be declared Governor."

This provision of the Constitution, authorizing the ber these committees of two are held responsible to House to take which they please out the jour high. visit every family in the division over which said comest candidates, is itself a full answer . those who object against the election of Sewall because he has so jets. And further it is expected that these committees small a number of votes. That is the very principle of two will join in a simultaneous effort of two days on of the Constitution. It could never be reasonably ex-pected that there would be FOUR candidates, all receiving about an equal vote, although it is possible there bors, in their divisions, through the State, or wherever might be three. The people of Massachusetts, there- abolitionists are to be found.

a direct tendency to help the Liberty party. The cause | fore, when they established the Constitution is fast progressing, and by the blessing of heaven will that the House should have it in their power to obtain the election of the fourth candidate, in case the state of parties, or any other contingency, should make it for the interest of the Commonwealth to do so. Al we ask now, is, that they should elect the third, and for good reasons - because the majority of the people are so opposed to the others that they had rather have Sewall. A whig House will rather return him to the Senate than Morton, and a democratic Senate had plexities yet about their governor. The Atlas claims a rather elect him than Davis. All that is plain enough.

> From the Boston Atlas. OFFICIAL STATEMENT

OF THE 25TH CONGRESS, AS COUNTED BY THE GOVER-NOR AND COUNCIL

Published by direction of the Secretary of the Common-

DISTRICT No. 1 .- Whole number of votes, 10,772 Necessary for a choice, Robert C. Winthrop has 5,782 And he is chosen. William Washburn has 4,473; Dexter S. King, 388

Necessary for a choice, No one has that number Robert Rantoul, Jr. has 5,403; Leverett Saltonstall

DISTRICT No. 2. - Whole number of votes, 11,561

DISTRICT No. 3 .- Whole number of votes, 10,213 Necessary for a choice, No one has that number. Joseph W. Mansur has 4,522; John P. Robinson

4,034; John G. Whittier, 648; Caleb Cushing, 208; DISTRICT No. 4.-Whole number of votes, 13,043 Necessary for a choice. No one has that number. Samuel Hoar has 5,627; William Parment \$511 Thomas W. Ward, 776; all others, 59. DISTRICT No. 5 .- Whole number of votes, 13.676

Necessary for a choice,

No one has that number Charles Hudson has 6,505; Pliny Merrick, 6,260 Phinehas Crandall, 760; all others, 52. DISTRICT No. 6 .- Whole number of votes, 12,033 Necessary for a choice,

No one has that number. Osmyn Baker has 6,824; Chester W. Chapir 5,898; Gardiner Dorrance, 680; all others, 31 DISTRICT No. 7 .- Whole number of votes, 11,597 Necessary for a choice. No one has that number

Henry W. Bishop has 5,373; Julius Rockwell 5,213; Joel Hayden, 534; Elisha Hubbard, 137; Hen-The return from Mount Washington, in this District, not being sealed, was rejected. It would not have va-DISTRICT No. 8 .- Whole number of votes, 11,577

Necessary for a choice. John Quincy Adams has And he is chosen. DISTRICT No. 9 .- Whole number of votes, 11,954

Necessary for a choice, Henry Williams has 6,575 Seth Sprague, Jr. has 4,510; Hodges Reed, 800 Seth Sprague, 51; others, 18.

DISTRICT No. 10 .- Whole number of votes, 9,179 Necessary for a choice, Barker Burnell has 4,776 John H. Shaw has 4,065; Caleb Belcher, 322; others,

For members of the 27th Congress, to fill vacancies viz DISTRICT No. 1 .- Whole number of votes, 10,740 Necessary for a choice. Robert C. Winthrop has 5,701 and he is chosen. William Washburn has 4,468; Dexter S. King, 358

DISTRICT (Old) No. 9 .- Whole No. of votes, 9,198 Necessary for a choice, No one has that number. William Jackson has 4,579; Ezra Wilkinson, 4,453;

RHODE ISLAND.

The new constitution prepared by the landholders' convention, has been adopted by a vote of 7,024 to 51. the suffrage constitution as still in force, notwithstanding the Legislature elected neglected to effect an orhere is another constitution in which all men are ac-

It is said there is a great inequality in the apportionment of political power, especially in the Senate, where only 6. This inequality will, we hope, be regulated The Lowell Journal, after having been compelled to as soon as the forms can be gone through with.

NEW YORK.

The official statment of votes for Governor has been published. Bouck's majority over Bradish is 21,982 .-Poor Mr. Bradish missed his figure irretrievably, when he-an abolitionist-gave in his adhesion to Henry Clay. His own personal worth and popularity would have served him as a much better capital.

The Liberty vote for Governor is 7,262, a trifle small er than was first stated. Last year it was 5.882-gain. 1,380-nearly 25 per cent. It is probable the Congress vote in some districts will prove larger than the vote

We have been so much occupied with the affairs o The first thing will be for the two Houses to organ- our own State that we have hardly done justice to the ize, by the choice of their own officers. After this is efforts and success of our noble associates in New York. done, the vacancies, 14 in number, in the Senate, will Although we have a large number of subscribers there, be filled by the two houses meeting together, in joint still we are conscious that the new location of the ballot, according to the following clause in the Con- Emancipator must render us less effective in the State movements, but what we fail of doing will be faithed

District, and not elected, amounting to twice the num- him much success in his new engagement. He ber of Senators wanted, if there be so many voted for, rendered a most important service to the anti-s av ry and out of these, shall elect by ballot a number of cause by his defeat of the slaveholder's convention at Senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such dis- Annapolis, and by his indetatigable Washington cortrict; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be respondence with so many papers all over the country filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and We should be glad to have him continue in that line of in like manner all vacancies in the Senate, arising by labor, but suppose it cannot well be done. The expedeath, removal out of the State, or otherwise, shall be rience and information he has gained there will add supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies shall greatly to the value of his labors in the editorial chair. Our old friend, Linnaus P. Noble, and Mr. Torrey It will thus be seen, that unless the whigs have a propose to establish a daily paper at Albany. W

The Liberty Press takes the place of both the Friend of Man, and the Abolitionist. Published at Utica. by After the Senate is filled, then comes the election Wesley Bailey. J. C. Jackson, editor. We like the arrangement, and are pleased with the spirit and in Governor .- " If no person shall have a majority of dustry of the editor, who proposes now to devote his

> veterans in arms, the tried abolitionists, to assemble in many divisions as there are committees of two: rememmen and women in visiting and talking with their neigh-

"Mr. Lawson is further requested to invite our

We further hope, that the abolition ladies in your vote doubles that of last year. Our increase will be towfi, will form an association and enlist in this same slow, but sure, and for one, I wish never to see it in visiting service. We hope every town, without fail, will nominate a and our gain will be permanent.

Liberty ticket for town officers, at the com ng election. We hope our friends will hold their meetings, in new portions, or places of their town. We believe we should take great pains to convert the will all go along together. school masters and mistresses, in our towns to our cause, because through them and their scholars, we can noti-

fy our abolition meetings; and often hold by their consent our meeting in their school rooms. Let every division of two in a town have a perfect list of each of show our present actual strength, until that is done. our friends, and also of all inquirers and doubtful ones. Hiram M'Cartney, Esq., of Bellefontaine, writes to the Our friends in New York State have prepared the Philanthropist: following form of petition to Congress against the act of 1793.

To the Congress of the United States in the Senate and House of Representatives assembled : Your petitioners, a portion of the citizens of the

County of in the State of New York, beg leave to represent-That we regard the act of Congress of 1793, by which the slaveholders of the Southern States come armed into our peaceful and quiet towns, alarming our people by pursuing defenceless and guiltless men, women and children, as a great crime against human nature; and by which the writ of Habeas Corpus is dumb, and a Jury trial speechless, and Justice herself party lie about the Liberty men in Ohio. It is from powerless in her own temple. By this law we are compelled to look passively upon an act which, were it committed on the HIGH SEAS, would doom the doer to a pirate's fate.

We, therefore, most respectfully pray, that the act of 'abolitionists' are heartily sorry for what they have 1793 may be repealed at this session of Congress; and done, since they have come to see the result. This that the fields, and hearth-stones of the Empire State whig has 'a flea in his ear,' if he has not a lie in his may no longer be stained with the blood of the innocent mouth. The abolitionists are not ignorant that it is slave, or marked by the foot-prints of the ferocious the same to their objects, and the same to the country,

We incline to think there is a slight error in the caption. The legal style is, the "Senate and House of by the succession or falling oft of either of these servile, Representatives in Congress assembled." But perhaps pro-slavery parties. Why then should Liberty me

it will make no difference. The Liberty Press proposes a Grand Mass Conven tion, at Rome, Herkimer or Little Falls, about the first of February, to complete the organization, and nominate Governor and Lieut. Governor for 1844. The Tocsin favors the Convention, but thinks it premature to make the nominations so long beforehand. The Press gives several reasons in favor of an early nomination, one of the most urgent of which is thus ex

"We may reasonably infer that, as soon as the party defeated at the late election, shall perceive that we hold the "BALANCE OF POWER," it will propose an alliance. The proposal will be made, doubtless, under somewhat of a different form from the old anti-masonic alliance. self entirely and forever loose from them, and has proved himself a good and true soldier. The better the men the more dangerous are they to freedom, while in such associations. We have never reposed trust in one of them who has not betrayed us, from J. Q. Adams down to some "Whig-Abolition" Justice of the Peace. For the slave's sake let them alone. When such men of their own free will are ready to crucily their reputa tion, their standing and their popularity, for the eause of Liberty, they will find us out. Til that time let us trust in the living God and his great imperishable truths, and not go to Egypt for chariots and horsemen An early nomination of our Gubernatorial and Vice Gubernatorial candidates will save us much trouble in this matter, and serve strongly to keep any portions of the party from entangling alliances, should our oppo-

This is sound argument, and should be conclusive in favor of an early nomination, but whether so early as ever," is a violation of the principles of republicannext February, we are not so positive. If a nomination ism, a trampling on the right of petition, and a comcan be made now to general sati-faction, the sooner the plete abrogation of a sacred right guarantied to us by better. If not, don't be in a hurry.

A HINT FOR NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR,-I wish you would recommend to the lature, asking them to pass a law prohibiting the use of the jail, and other prisons of this State to be used for the safe keeping of persons taken up as runaway Yours respectfully.

We hope similar proceedings will be had in Oli and all the free States. If there is any technical diffiual. Our friends will welcome him wherever he goes. culty in the way of precisely such a provision, let all use of the jails by the U. S. be withdrawn, until so much of the Act of 1793 is repealed, as authorizes the employment of State officers and magistrates, or the use of State jails in recovering fugitive slaves.

OHIO.

A friend at Bellefontaine, writes: "Urge our friends forward. We are in great hopes for the future in Ohio. The defeat of the whigs is clerly an abolition triumph, and so all parties here Yours, &c.

The Philanthropist, after a suspension of two weeks, has re-appeared for a single week, in order to publish troversy with Governor Seward. The Collector of the the proceedings of the "Ohio American Anti-Slavery boards all vessels passing out of the Chesapeake Bay, Society" The following vote passed by that Socity, whether they anchor or not. Vessels driven in by places it substantially, on the same ground with the stress of weather are all compelled to pay. It is an old Ohio State Society, from which it seceded, and exceedingly wrong and vexatious business, and ought shows the absurdity of the " New organization" in

Resolved. That we call upon all the voting abolitionists to come out from the whig and democratic parties, and cast their votes, irrespective of party, for such candidates, and such only, as are practically pledged to go for the immediate and complete abolition of slavery, and the restoration to the free colored people of this State of those rights of which the constitution and laws unrighteously deprive them.

the old Society done so, although the paper has, which admission into the Union as a State, under the Consti-

to 5423. In 1840 it was 903, and in 1841, 2748. In. isfied that the perpetuation of slavery by its incorporacrease in the last year, 2677, just about double. Let tion in the organic and unchangeable law of a State, is the friends of Liberty do as well as that next year, and at best inexpedient, and there are men in the Legislathen again in 1844, and Birney will then have 22,000, ture who will on this ground, oppose the organization and the electoral vote in 1848. The largest vote was of a State government under that constitution, which given in Trumbull county, 456. This is a part of Mr. says that the General Assembly shall have no power to Giddings' District. The next largest is in Ashtabula, pass laws for the emancipation of the slaves, or to pre-453. This is also in his District, and the county of vent emigrants from bringing in slaves. Congress his residence. The other two counties of his District, ought to be waked up to look out for this matter. Send Geauga and Lake, gave 286, making the whole Liber- petitions on the subject, and urge your own representy vote in his Distri t, 1195, equal to one-fifth of all tatives to take a firm ground in the matter. Senators .- " The members of the House of Repre | fully done up by the three excellent Liberty papers | the Liberty vote in the State. Among the other counsentatives and such Senators as shall be declared electthere.

ties, which he visted for the purpose of lecturing
ainst the Liberty Party, we observe that Columbiana 2 /e 215, Cuyahora, 185, Lorain, 353, Medina, 157, Portage, 133, &c. &c. The vote last year in Ashtabula, was but 7, in Lake, 5, in Geauga, 12, in Columbiana, 100. The Clay party will have to employ a more potent charm than the deservedly honored name of Giddings, or the well known powers of persuasion of that distinguished gentleman, if they hope to prevent the growth of the Liberty party.

A State Convention is to be held at Columbus, on ly love to be present, but it is impossible. The Address of the State Committee is a sound and able doc ument, and we intend, if possible, to find room for it In this they take ground that "slavery is the concentrated essence of despotism, and wholly incompatible in its nature and principles with the maxims of genuine democracy, expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and that there is no real security for the R GHTS OF ANY, under a government which does no protect the RIGHTS OF ALL." That is sound, and we infer that no man whose principles allow him to up

Gerrit Smith and Dr. Bailey, the accomplished and taithful editor of the Philanthropist, with regard to the objects and aims and character of the Liberty Party in Ohio Dr. Bailey says;

"It has never been sought to make this party palatable to pro-slavery men, or to gain for it the support of pro-slavery editors. I speak what I know to be true, when I say, that the Liberty men of Ohio want no pro-slavery votes. I agree with Mr. Smith. that an increase of our votes from 3,000 to 30,000 wou'd have been a strong evidence that all was not right. I never suspected such an increase. I did expect, six months ago, a vote of from 16 to 15,000 .-But for the last two or three months, calculated on a great reduction. As it is, we are all satisfied. Our of the duty of the Legislature; and we do urgently

dvance of our principles. Let it keep pace with these

That is right. Now let us see the names of Birney and Morris as the national Liberty candidates, and we

The next thing now is, to get the State organized with an effective and discreet committee in EVERY county. We can never do justice to our cause, or even

"Our organization must be more efficient than ever, and it now behooves us soon to mark out the stand we are to take in future. Many counties were entirely mer Committee in presenting the petitions to the Lewithout tickets, and many of our friends on account of the smallness of their numbers, are often constrained to be silent, and either go with one or the other of the great parties, to which they formerly belonged, or stay home, instead of going to the election The latter predicament will, no doubt, explain why it is that so many of the counties have receded in their strength; particularly, when it is known that our interest is by no means insignificant."

A letter in the Philanthropist thus corrects the latest F. D. Parish, of Sandusky City

" A prominent whig of this place has just returned from Columbus and that region, and reports that the whether the whigs or democrats are in power. Nothing is gained or lost to liberty or justice, or to the rights and interests of the free labor, or the free States. either rejoice or weep at the overthrow of the one or the other of them? Steadily and unitedly adhere to our own cause and pursue our own objects, and we may confidently look for final success.

Our faithful friend, Eli Nichols, demands three cheers

"In old Belmont we set out in 1840 with the pro mise to get all the votes we could for liberty, and to double that number annually. So far our promiseour expectation has been realized. In 1840 we had 34 votes. Twice 34 is 68, and we had over that number of votes 1841, the lowest vote having been 72 Twice 63 is 136 and in 1842 the vote for Judge King is 171, and the average of all the votes given on the ticket, is 138 1-2, and but for the extraordinary exertions of the other parties, it would have been 200. No considerable exertions were made in our county-neither It will show itself, we apprehend, in an attempt to go King, nor Lewis, nor Morris, nor Chase giving us a in, as a party, at our smaller elections-town meetings, single speech, and the doubling the vote in Belmont county elections, &c.; keeping up its old organization may be regarded as the natural progress of public opinall the while and trying to merge us in it, while it astensibly merges itself in the Liberty party. Now, And should the same progress be kept up, it would whatever may be the othics of the SCATTERING PARTY give us an everwhelming majority in five years and Abolitionist, about holding the BALANCE OF POWER, and would probably elect in four years. Who is ready to all such nonsense, we go against any coalition with either of these paries, as such, in the slightest degree. It is full of hope and promise. It is the only way of redemption for the country. Let the friends of liberty be firm, and the victory will be theirs.

The abolitionists of Ohio propose to have all their petitions to Congress united together in one roll and presented to the House of Representatives The fol lowing is the form of petition.

To the House of Representatives of the United States The undersigned, inhabitants of represent that the 21st rule of the House of Represen tatives, relative to the right of petition, in the following words, namely, "that no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory in the United States, in which it now exists, shall b received by the House or entertained in any way whatthe Constitution, and we therefore earnestly request of

you to rescind or repeal it forthwith. The Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery nection with slavery. Society have engaged the services of Arnold Buffum, people of this State to send petitions to the Legisla- to promote the general objects of the Society. He needs scarcely an introduction to our readers. By reputation he is well known to the anti-sl very world. Well stricken in years, with unabated real and party fall frose, he labors to, the treet devotion to the anti slavery cause is entire and perpet-

VIRGINIA. The Act of the Legislature of Virginia, declaring war against the State of New York continues to be enforced, at the very moment Virginia is getting into a horrible passion with Massachusetts for maintaining parties, will separate from the extremes, and meet on midher own ancient laws on her own soil. The Journal of Commerce has the following:

VIRGINIA DUTIES .- The authorities of Virginia are now exacting on all vessels bound to New York, which put into their waters, a sum of money varying from three to ten dollars. This is the result of the conto be taken into the consideration of the proper authorities at once, and the matter set right. It will breed difficulty if persisted in.

FLORIDA.

We learn from a gentleman of high standing in Florida, himself a slaveholder, that the approaching session of the Territorial Legislature will be an exciting time. A strenuous effort will be made to bring up the Legis-This does not endorse the Liberty Party, neither has lature to make a peremptory demand upon Congress for tution prepared by the convention of 1838. There is, The Liberty vote is given officially now, and amounts however, a large body of citizens who are already sat-

> Freemen of Vermont! see how the " Spirit of '76 The "Fiery Cross" of our brethren in arms -let it be

From the Latimer Journal, and North Star, Extra.

FREEMEN OF MASSCHUSETTS. The events of the last few weeks have forced upon the people of this Commonwealth the truth that they no longer live under the blessing and protection of free institutions. We have seen a foreign slave law exalt-Wednesday, the 25th o' December. We should dear- ed above our bill of rights. The sanctity of individual freedom is gone. It has been violated in the person of one claimed as a slave IN MASSACHUSETTS, who was compact." arrested and imprisoned for weeks without writ or warrant-to whom trial by jury and the right of habeas corpus were denied, on account of whom our jail and public property were prostituted. By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and of our own judges, certain laws of Congress based on the Constitution of the United States, strip a multitude of our citizens of all legal protection when their freedom is at stake, and endanger the personal security of all. hold such a system, can be fit to hold any office over To our shame, our institutions are not what we thought them. They are mixed up with slavery, an institution An amicable understanding has been effected between which we abhor. To free ourselves from the responsibility of this curse, is now the first duty of Massachusetts. We are solemnly bound to procure the repeal of the laws and provisions which enact this wrong over us For this end the following petitions to the State Legislature and to Congress asking that Massachusetts may be freed from all connection with the institution of slavery should be carried into every house, and be signed by every man and woman in the State.

> At the convention of freemen held in Boston, Nov. 19th, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That this meeting adopt " The Latimer and Grand Massachusetts petition," as a proper expression

entreat that it may be signed by every man and woman in Massachusetts, so that the roll, when presented to the Legislature, may embrace the whole (700,000)

Rasalved, That Henry I. Bowditch, W. F. Channing, and Fredrick S. Cabot, be now constituted a committee to take charge of this business, to be called the Latimer

Resolved, That it be recommended to have all the petitions signed, and returned to the Latimer Committee at Boston, on or before the 22d of December next -forefathers' day.

Resolved, That we advise to have a committee of two from each county in the state, to unite with the Latigislature on the third Wednesday of January next.

The Great Massachusetts Petition is given below, and also the Great Petition to Congress which has been annexed by the Latimer Committee.

It is now earnestly requested that every individualinto whose hands these petitions may fall, will become responsible for their thorough circulation in the town where he lives. It is advised that each town be districted, and that persons pledge themselves to visit every house and invite every inmate to sign, in their district. It is also requested that each individual shall ascertain that the neighboring towns are supplied with Petitions. This work must be done under a solemn re-

sponsibility by each town for itself. It is earnestly requested that public meetings be held in each town to adopt these Petitions and urge the duty of signing them on every citizen. It is advised that delegates be chosen at each meeting to a County convention, who shall appoint a Committee of two to unit the Latimer Committee, in presenting the Massachusetts Petition to the Legislature on the third Wednesday of January, next. It is also advised that such town meetings communicate to their local representatives to the Legislature and Congress, their views and wishes on the subject of SLAVERY IN MASSA-

CHUSETTS It is requested that the Petitions, having been signed by the citizens of each town, be returned if possible, by Dec. 22d, (Forefather's day,) and also, if possible, free of expense, directed to the Latimer Committee, at either 15 State street, at the Emancipator, or Liberator Office, Boston. Separate the Petitions, and sign each under the word "names," in a single column.

H. I. Вомытси, Latimer Committee. WM. F. CHANNING, FREDRICK S. CABOT.

GREAT MASSACHUSETTS PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts :-- The undersigned citizens of the state of Massachusetts, earnestly desiring to free this commonwealth and themselves from all connection with domestic slavery and to secure the citizens of this state from the danger of enslavement, respectfully pray your honorable body,

1. To forbid all persons holding office under any law of this state from in any way officially or under color of office, aiding or abetting the arrest or detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from slevery

2. To forbid the use of our juils or public property of any description whatever within the Commonwealth, in the detention of any alleged fugitive from slavery 3. To propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connection with slavery.

GREAT PETITION TO CONGRESS. To the Senate and House of Rop esentatives of the United States of America: - The undersigned citizens of the state of Massachusetts, earnestly desiring to free their commonwealth and themselves from all connection with domestic slavery and to secure the citizens of their state from the danger of englavement, respectfully pray

your honorable body, To pass such laws and to propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall for ever separate the people of Massachusetts from all con-

NAMES.

LIBERTY PARTY GROUND The Boston Mercantile Journal, a duly paper of ing a land of Jofore Whig, has recently come out to define its position in politics, and in the following paragraph seems to place itself precisely on the platfor.n proposed by the L berty purty. Read it, and see if there is or can be any other party with will direct

claim for itself such an exalted station :-" A still greater re-action is about to take place. According to indications which are seen in the political hor.zin, we are on the eve of a great political revolution-and the wise, the good, the intelligent of both dle ground, and take counsel of reason and justice, instead of prejudice and passion-and establish a great AMERICAN PARTY, on the firm and solid basis of Pa-TRIOTISM, and VIRTUE, and TRUTH-which will triumph over error, and establish beyond cavil, the glorious fact, which we cannot wonder begins to be doubted in other climes, that the people of this great Republic are

capable of SELF GOVERNMENT. We are in favor of bringing all our citizens as nearly on a level with each other as possible, by raising those who are depressed, to the highest scale of society, instead of degrading, of pulling down, the enlightened, the virtuous, the enterprising, and the industrious, to a level with the ignorant, the vicious, the idle, or the unthrifty. We are in favor of national faith, of state integrity, and individual honesty-of an impartial administration of instice-of a scrupulous observance of order in society, and of obedience to the laws. In a word, we wish our government to be in the true sense, a government of the people-and administered by wise and good men, without regard to sectional feeling, on the noble principle of promoting the greatest permanent good of the greatest number.

The Newark Daily Advertiser exclaims, with almost infantile simplicity, "We have supposed for many years that this was precisely the basis and character of the Whig party." Beautiful! Does the Daily Advertiser still remain of that opinion? Is perpetual slavery the bond of union of a " great American party, on the firm and solid basis of patriotism, virtue, and truth?" No sir, not at all. Let all who truly seek such a platform, rally for the support of James G. Birney for President of the United States in 1844. He is the living embodiment of just such principles.

ANOTHER PLOT OF THE SLAVE-CATCHERS. The poor, benighted, slavery-soaked fanatics of old Virginia do not know when they are whipped enough, The Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 2, says :

"We understand that Mr. Gray, of Noriolk, was in\_ this city on Wednesday last for the purpose of obtaining a warrant from the Executive of Virginia on the Governor of Massachusetts for the delivery of Latimer, as a fugitive from justice, on the charge of larceny .-We must hope that the claim will not be made in vain, but should it happen that the Governor of Massachusetts, deaf to the voice of justice, and insensible to the requisitions of the Constitution, should refuse to deliver him up, without even the flimsy excuses of Governor Seward, then we have no doubt that Mr. Gregory (the acting Governor; Virginia has not been able to elect a real Governor since Gov. Seward demolished Gov. Gilmer] will bring the matter before the Legislature by a special message, and then it will become the duty of the Representatives of the people of Virginin to act, as becomes one of the parties to the federal

This requisition, if made, has not yet been received, or at least is not publicly known. As soon as the paper arrived we sent word to Latimer to retire to a place of safety, and also took measures to inform Gov. Davis of the facts in the case. Should be comply with the requisition, under a mistaken belief of constitutional obligation, it will make up a good issue before the Legislature.

"AUTHORITIES" OF BOSTON .- An official call, headed y the mayor of Norfolk, Va., summons a public meeting of citizens of that borough, to consider "the outrageous proceedings of the abolitionists, and the lligh Sheriff, and other authorities of Boston, in the case of Latimer, a runa way slave, the property of Jas. B. Gray, a citizen of that borough." We did not know that the abolitionists had already been recognized among the "authorities of Boston." Hope we shall improve the police, and teach our constables not to turn blood-hounds. Had we been installed a month earlier, it would have saved the city at least a thonsand dollars in the Latimer case alone.

"Keep it before the people "-SLAVERY MUST FALL!